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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.93.

October 30, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 71
Humidity " 58 " 86

October 30, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 80
Humidity " 79 " 88

7789 日五十月九

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917.

二第禮 號十月十英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE THREAT TO ITALY.

Seven New Enemy Divisions.

London, October 28.

It is authoritatively reported that the number of enemy troops recently arrived on the Italian Front has been grossly exaggerated. So far as is known, only five German divisions are on the Isonzo Front, of which only three are definitely identified by the Italians as participating in the attack. Possibly another German division has arrived, but as far as is known, it was not engaged in the attack. Two out of the five above-mentioned divisions came from the Western Front where they had suffered heavily at the hands of the British and where they were replaced by two divisions from Russia. The German strength on the West Front has, therefore, not been diminished. Indeed, it has been increased by two divisions since September 1. The remainder of the German reinforcements on the Italian Front were transferred from Russia and Rumania. Regarding the Austrian reinforcements, only two Austrian divisions are known to have arrived on the Italian Front during the last month, but, possibly, two others have recently arrived, though they are not yet identified. The total reinforcements, therefore, which are known to have arrived on the Italian Front amount only to seven divisions, and the enemy's success is entirely due to the presence of from three to five German divisions, which attacked on the Piave and Tolmino Front. Any exaggeration of the enemy's strength is unfair to the Russians and Rumanians, who, despite the Russian collapse, still retain as many enemy divisions on their front as they did when the Russian offensive began last July. It also suggests that the Italians were left to bear the brunt of the numerically superior enemy. This is not the case. The Italians were fully prepared for an attack and confident of success, without help from the Allies, and had considerable numerical superiority to the enemy on the whole front. The exaggeration also gives an entirely false impression of the enemy's power in transporting large forces from the East to the West in a short time.

A Military Controversy Revived.

London, October 28.

The gravity of Italy's position is recognised by the British Press and threatens to revive the old controversy as to the respective values of the Western and Eastern Fronts. The Times says that an extensive invasion of Italy would affect the whole Allied cause, and corresponding measures must be taken should the necessity arise. The Sunday Times says that the time has come to abandon the idea that the Western Front is the only one that counts. Italy must not share the fate of Serbia and Rumania. The Weekly Dispatch asks whether a narrow military conception prevented the Allies from countering the thrust. The Observer is confident that the Italians, like the French at Verdun, will make the greatest fight in their history. The Western allies will help to their utmost. The Manchester Guardian says that Italy is in peril of a great disaster. Even the most fanatical supporter of the Western school cannot argue that a yard gained in the West is worth a mile in the East.

French Confidence in Italians.

London, October 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the newspapers are confident that Italy will finally surmount her great trial. They affirm that the Italian resistance is strengthening hourly and that Germany will eventually be hemmed in without attaining her political or military objectives in Italy.

The Central Powers' Hopes.

London, October 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the Giornale d'Italia, commenting on the retirement, says the Army is called upon to undergo a trial which will decisively influence the whole course of the war. The Central Powers hope to smash the Entente through Italy.

One Hundred Thousand Prisoners.

London, October 29.

A German wireless official message states:—The Second and Third Italian Armies are retreating to westward. We are pursuing rapidly between the mountains and the sea. Our captures are now 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns.

Britain and France Alert.

London, October 29.

The Times states that there is reason to believe that the critical situation on the Italian Front has received, and is receiving, prompt and sympathetic consideration from the Franco-British Governments though, in the nature of things, no positive announcement can be made. It is understood that General Cadorna already knows that he may rely on the promptest and fullest support which it is in the power of the Allies to give. This reflects the views of all newspapers, which declare that the Allies will stand or fall together.

Great Strategic Centre Threatened.

London, October 29.

The news from the Italian Front is still meagre, but it is evident that the Germans are making a supreme effort to repeat the Rumanian tactics. With the advance to Civitavecchia, the Austro-Germans have reached the very edge of the Venetian Plain, gravely threatening the great strategic centre of Udine, the loss of which will mean the outflanking of the Carso and the collapse of the whole defence line to the sea. The enemy has now no actual obstacle to his advance, provided he disposes sufficient forces to follow up his initial success, which some correspondents think doubtful. The Austro-Germans did not have things all their own way, for fine fighting occurred when the enemy, after crossing the river bridgeheads at Santa Lucia and Santa Maria, attacked Italian gun positions at Globokak. A furious hand-to-hand struggle ended in victory for the Bersaglieri, the commander of which was four times wounded. Italian aeroplane reconnaissance reports that the roads in the country to the rear are full of troops and that German aeroplanes are most active, bombing the villages along the front at half-hourly intervals.

Help from the Allies.

London, October 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that President Poincaré presided at a Cabinet Council which examined the military situation and which decided to afford Allied co-operation on the Italian Front.

Checking the Advance.

London, October 29.

An Italian wireless official message states:—Our troops are regularly checking the advance on the

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH PLOT FRUSTRATED.

Scheme to Provoke a Civil War.

London, October 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a plot to provoke a civil war has been frustrated by the authorities, who seized several stores, prohibited arms, also important documents. An enquiry has been instituted.

A Royalist Movement.

London, October 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the plot mentioned on 28 was of Royalist origin. The Police searched the offices of the Royalist organ Action Française.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Brilliant French Success.

London, October 29.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—Yesterday's French success was a brilliant affair of consummate tactical skill and irresistible clamour. The Hun was bewildered at the audacity of the affair. It was not suspected that the French would try to negotiate the flooded area late in the autumn. The attack was preceded by thirty-two hours' artillery preparation. Later the Belgians at Lagen co-operated and crossed the floods in flat-bottomed boats carrying machine guns. They established a new line beyond the inundations. The result that the operation has had has been to make a deep little salient close around the western half of Houthulst Forest.

The Allies' Relentless Pressure.

London, October 29.

A correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, in his weekly "review of the war, states that the outstanding feature of the week has been "the relentless British offensive in the Ypres salient, resulting in substantial gains of important strategic value and the sudden, well-timed and sustained thrust of the French north of the Aisne. It is evident that the Allied drives on the Western Front are broadening the scope and intensity of the whole front, which is becoming the scene of increasingly heavy Allied pressure, which the enemy is sustaining with difficulty. While the British attacks of the week were carried out with imposing effectiveness it is apparent that the British command is manoeuvring in order to gain important tactical advantages with a minimum of cost. Slowly the Allies are enlarging their gains in Flanders and driving into the heart of the German resistance in the west. If any further evidence were needed it seems to be supplied by the decisive successes won by the French." Referring to the Americans, he says "The training of our troops in France progresses slowly and favourably. Certain units have taken their places in the front line under actual battle conditions."

Strong German Attack Fails.

London, October 29.

A French communiqué says:—There is fairly great artillery activity in the region of Pinon Chavignon and near Epine and De Obervigny. The Germans at mid-day strongly attacked our positions north of Froimont Farm. Our fire drove back the waves of the attack with heavy losses. Sixty prisoners remained in our hands. There is a fairly lively artillery duel in the region of the Champagne heights.

More British Bombings.

London, October 29.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our squadrons during the night dropped four tons of bombs on seven aerodromes and three important railway stations. Several burst near the hangars and railway tracks, one setting fire to a train. Enemy aeroplanes repeatedly attacked but our machines never failed to reach the objective. We brought down eleven enemy machines and drove down seven. Nine of ours are missing.

A "BRUSH" AT SEA.

Three German Destroyers Attacked.

London, October 29.

The Admiralty announces that six British and French destroyers patrolling the Belgian Coast on Saturday attacked three German destroyers and seventeen aeroplanes. They obtained two direct hits on the enemy's destroyers, which immediately retired to the protection of the land batteries. Our antisubmarine gunfire broke up the aeroplane formation. The aeroplanes each dropped three bombs in the vicinity of our vessels, which did not suffer beyond the fact that two men were slightly wounded.

POLITICAL UNREST IN SPAIN.

London, October 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the political situation is rendered more complicated by the possibility of a Military Government, presided over by General Martinez or General Weyler. Telegrams indicate that the crisis is precipitated by the decision of the Military Committees at Barcelona to send a peremptory demand direct to the King for satisfaction of military aspirations, ignoring the Cabinet.

NEW AUSTRIAN TAXES.

London, October 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Upper House of the Reichsrath has passed the third reading of an additional War Tax Bill, which includes heavier taxation of securities, new wine and coal taxes and increased railway fares and income tax. The estimated yield of the increases will be 800,000,000 kronen.

A TRIBUTE TO BRITISH RULERS.

London, October 29.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, lecturing in London on problems in India, said he believed the Salvation Army was the best, though not the only, cure for all difficulties in India. India was far ahead of England in many respects. Much of her progress was due to the efforts of wise, able, conscientious and self-sacrificing rulers from England, who had built up the vast Empire of India on a solid foundation. He eulogised especially the services of Lord and

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A Separate Peace Denounced.

London, October 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says that the Politburo Congress has passed a resolution denouncing all thoughts of treason against the Allies or a separate peace, and expressing the firm belief that Russia will be able to carry on the war to a conclusion corresponding with the interests, honour and dignity of Russia.

Some Further Demands.

London, October 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow states that a conference of the non-Socialist parties unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to immediately place the Army outside of politics, to re-establish discipline, proclaim a state of war in the anarchical regions and to restore the economic life of the country on Socialistic principles.

Army Practically Non-Existent.

London, October 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says a meeting of officers of the Petrograd Garrison passed a resolution declaring that the Army is practically non-existent and that present conditions will lead to the complete ruin of the country. The Ministry of War has begun an elaborate scheme of reorganisation of part of the Army on the basis of separate nationalities. As a result, there are continued disorders, and martial law has been proclaimed in many districts and towns.

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London, October 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Golovine, a high official of the Military Academy, has been selected as Russia's military representative at the Allied Conference to be held in Paris, instead of General Alexieff, who has declined.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

London, October 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin telegram states that several enemy air squadrons on October 24 attacked industrial districts in Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and Saar. Five people were killed and four people injured at Luxembourg and one was killed and six injured at Saarbrücken. The damage done was insignificant. Four aeroplanes were shot down or forced to descend.

ENEMY AGITATORS ARRESTED IN GREECE.

London, October 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that ten Austro-German propagandists have been arrested. Further arrests are expected.

TO INVADE SOUTH AMERICA.

Sensational Enemy Plot Revealed.

London, October 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, the Foreign Minister has announced that he possesses the text of the despatch from Count Luxburg suggesting the despatch of a flotilla of submarines to Buenos Aires in order to impress South Americans.

A Great Sensation Caused.

London, October 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says a great sensation has been caused by a statement that the Brazilian Foreign Minister has confirmed the disclosure of telegrams from Count Luxburg planning a German invasion of Southern Brazil and Argentina. The newspapers demand the publication of the telegrams, but the Government is reticent on the subject.

AMERICA'S GOLDEN BULLETS.

London, October 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Liberty Loan closed on Saturday evening and was tremendously oversubscribed. The Secretary to the Treasury has issued a statement saying that the free people of America have answered the Kaiser in unmistakable terms. During the last few days the rush swamped the telegraphs and banks, which were working till midnight. The enthusiasm of the Army and Navy is reflected in estimated subscriptions totalling eighty-one million dollars.

AMERICA'S WAR BILL.

London, October 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Government expenditure for October, including loans to the Allies, will be a billion dollars, or possibly a hundred million more. The expenditure for twenty-three working days averaged approximately \$42,600,000 dollars daily.

DIRECTOR OF TEA SUPPLIES.

London, October 29.

Lord Rhonda has appointed Mr. Richard Piggot, of Messrs. David, Lloyd Piggot and Company, to be Director of Tea Supplies. His connection with his firm will cease while he holds the appointment.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

Rome, October 28.

Signor Orlando has been asked to form a Cabinet. It is anticipated that there will be few changes in the Ministry for the present.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF DR. MICHAELIS.

Amsterdam, October 28.

The Berlin evening papers report that Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor, has resigned.

GERMANS DESTROY GUNBOAT.

Rio de Janeiro, October 28.

The German gunboat Eber was set on fire and sunk by the crew as the Brazilian were about to seize her.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

A ROYAL BEREAVEMENT.

London, October 28.

The death has occurred in London of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Premier's Life on an Old Sussex Farm.

For five weeks recently Mr. Lloyd George's headquarters were at Great Walstead, a charming old Sussex farm surrounded by acres of meadow, wood and parkland, and accessible only through a maze of rural lanes. There is no harm in revealing the secret now.

The Prime Minister's rural retreat would have been an Elysian Eden but for Neale—Kesia Neale—best of housemaids and most faithful of family retainers. Mrs. Rogers, proprietress of the estate, wanted to take her to the delightful three-century old farmhouse while she went to make room in the more modern mansion for Mr. Lloyd George and his distinguished friends. "But Neale's loyalty to the Bogen family could stand the strain of the opportunity of waiting upon a real Prime Minister." So she remained; and in all his career Mr. Lloyd George has never had a more loyal service bestowed on him than by this good woman.

It is said that no man is a hero to his valet. The same rule does not apply to housemaids. No matter how long Neale lives, she will tell with pride the story of how the Prime Minister was an early riser when he had distinguished visitors, but took an extra forty, and sometimes eighty, winks when there were no prying eyes there to see.

Nor, Neale can tell you, was there any wood to carry for the drawing-room when Mr. Lloyd George was at Great Walstead. He made that his particular job, and a big pile of branches, which Neale would now think it sacrilege to burn, testify to the Prime Minister's industry and prowess in woodcraft.

The dairymaid on the farm taught the Prime Minister to manage the cream separator, and tempted him to try the beneficent effect on a tired brain of turning the churn. There were few of the farm operations in which in his spare moments he did not lend a hand.

They are all sorry to lose Mr. Lloyd George at Great Walstead. Whether by the great, cozy fireplace, where he was a daily visitor, or in the dairy, or in the cowshed, the human side of the man was always uppermost. "A very nice, homely man" is the verdict of Neale. "I hope there is never a worse sleep under this roof."

BRIZ III.

A message from Rio Janeiro states that the President of the Republic, Mr. Wenceslao Bras, is ill.

DON'T FORGET.

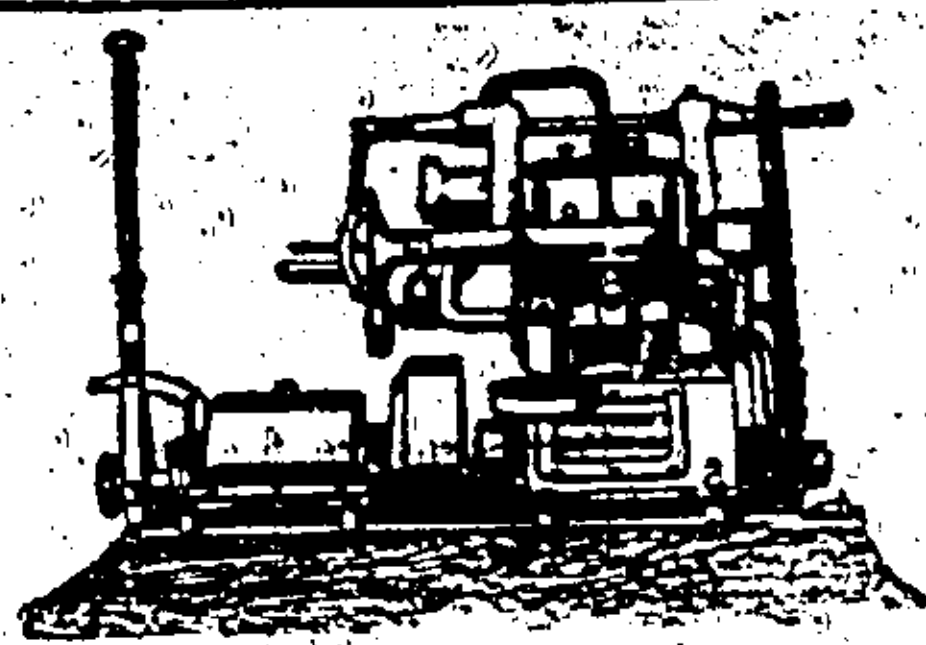
TO-DAY.

"Omnes" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Lions at 12.15 p.m.
"Omnes" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



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will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest. This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
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a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
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NOTICES.



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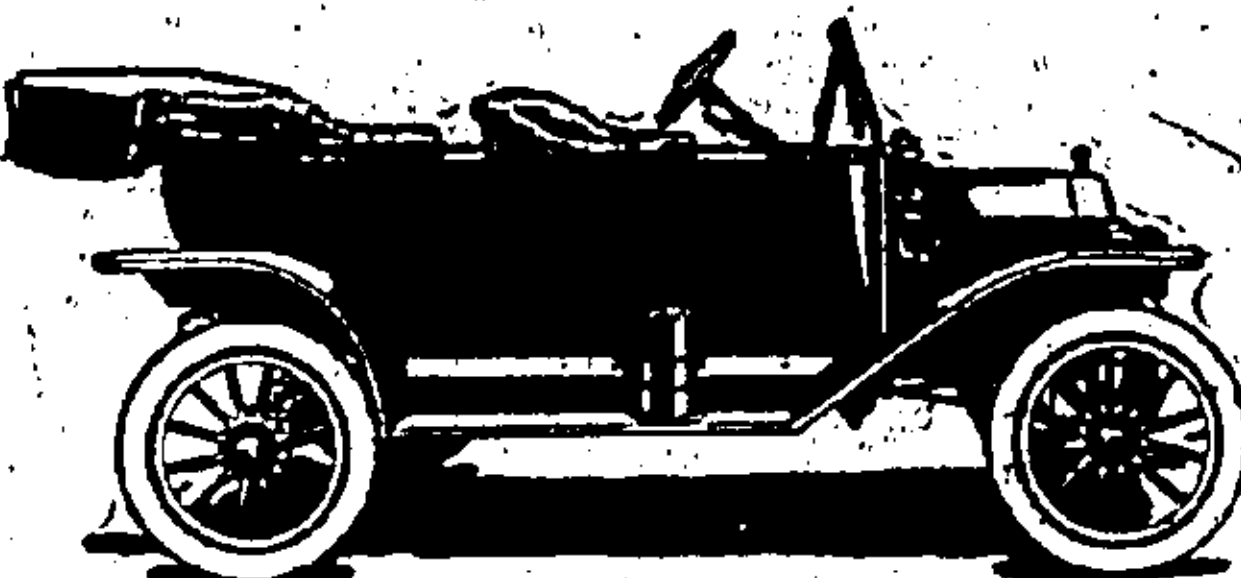
Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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KOWLOON BRANCH, 24, HATHAY ROAD, TEL. 482.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ice-Yachting Club for Tientsin.
It has been decided to form an
ice-yachting club in Tientsin.

Vladivostok Longshoremen's
Strike.

A despatch from Vladivostok
says that Longshoremen there
have struck work, being dis-
satisfied with their wages, and the
loading of cargo is being
hindered.

Mr. Donald E. M. Drummond.

The many friends of Mr.
Donald E. M. Drummond in Japan
and in China will be pleased to
hear that the news that he was
severely wounded was luckily not
as bad as had been feared. Writ-
ing from Lady Mason's hospital
in London on the 9th ultimo, he
says:—"Had a narrow escape,
but my doctor assures me I shall
be able to try and walk in 10
days' time."

Seven Sons Called Up.

The Appeal Tribunal at Bod-
min recently recognised the
splendid record of a Camelford
family, which had sent six sons
out of seven to the colours. In
discussing the father's appeal for
the only remaining son, however,
they pointed out that times were
different to what they were, and
that it was their duty, unless
there were special circumstances,
to send every young man who
was single and in Class A to the
Army.

Precocious Japanese School
Children.

School children in Japan are
more precocious than most people
believe. It is reported from
Nagasaki that about 250 pupils
of a primary school at Yashii
village, went on strike on
October 13, on the ground that
their schoolmaster was suffering
from tuberculosis. It is doubted
whether the principal is afflicted
with the complaint. Later we
may expect to hear of a strike
because the master suffers from
a heavy hand.

Speculation in Leather.

Tanners and wholesale leather
dealers a month ago estimated
that more than 1,000,000 sole
leather hides and about 400,000
suitable for "uppers" are being
held in storage warehouses in the
New York metropolitan district,
awaiting orders of speculators
who are holding out for a higher
market. Prices for shoe leather
hides were then more than twice
as high as in 1908 but companies
refuse to sell and brokers find
difficulty in filling army shoe
orders. Shoes that retailed at \$7
and \$8 a pair have jumped to \$9
and \$12.

No "Heather Day" for Shanghai.

In the course of the proceedings
at the annual meeting of the St.
Andrew's Society of Shanghai, it
was stated that with regard to
the celebration of St. Andrew's Day
this year a letter was read from
the Hongkong Society giving
details of a successful Heather Day
which they had held last year,
resulting in the collection of
£1,601. 7s. 11d. which had been
given to the Scottish Red Cross.
The Chairman did not think that
such a celebration would be a
success in Shanghai because it
was not a British community like
Hongkong and they would meet
different nationalities on the
streets. He did not think they
could do better than by following
the methods they had adopted in
the past.

A Sino-Hellenic Treaty.

M. Leckie, Greek Commercial
Attache, who has been negotiating
with the Chinese Government on
the subject of arranging a Sino-
Hellenic Commercial Treaty was
in Tientsin recently. The Greek
community of Tientsin in order
to show its appreciation of what
has been done by M. Leckie,
cabled to M. Venizelos as follows,
says the N. C. Daily Mail:—"The
Greek community in Tientsin is
grateful to the Liberal Govern-
ment for its paternal protection
and interests for the Greeks in
China. M. Polybios Leckie, who
acted in Peking unofficially, but
as a true patriot, has secured the
Greek name and unexpectedly
brought forth results, the realiza-
tion of which saves abandoned
Hellenism in China and will
greatly help Greek commerce and
navigation. We beg your great
excellency to endorse our quickly
to sign the treaty for which the
Chinese Government has consented
and we are ready for every
sacrifice."

NOTICES

Mrs. Bernhardt Returns to the Stage.
New York, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt, who was at Desbordes and kissed the late Sir Herbert Tree good-bye while in bed at the hospital here, has recovered, and reappeared on the stage in New York last night. She was enthusiastically received by a vast audience at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The great actress is 73, and looks marvellously youthful. She was much affected by the reception given her by the theatre.
The little French girl in drama in which a beautiful girl refuses to give up her blinded lover, exhibiting critical or no trace of her recent illness.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1116. 25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.

typhoid fever. Epidemic.
Forty-seven soldiers of the 18th
Commissariat battalion of the
Kurtume Army Division, in
Yagokko Prefecture, were affected
with typhoid fever recently, says
the *Japan Times*. Immediate
measures to prevent the spread of
the disease were taken, but signs
are in evidence of an increase.
Sugar for Jani.
Something like 100 tons of
sugar will be sent to Jani
through the Surrey War
Departmental Committee and
Board of Agriculture for jam
making. The sugar will be
obtainable at 14 lb. for 7s. 6d. at
74 centres, viz., Guildford,
Kingston, Working, Redhill, and
Tunbridge Wells.

Flying Fatality at Hounslow.
Another flying fatality occurred near Hounslow Heath recently—the sixth during the month. Lieutenant C. Roberts was flying at a great height when the machine nose-dived to the earth.

Will not Work with C.O.
As a result of a conscientious objector being employed on the Epsom Council's farm, thirty employees announce that they will not work with him, "many of us having sons fighting for our country."

WANTED.—An experienced and reliable BOOK-KEEPER required. Application with testimonials to be addressed to Box No. 1131 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
DES VŒUX ROAD. (NEXT MESSRS. KOMOR &

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID
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W. B. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

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Duddell Street.

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these diseases and wonderful cures of found by
THE NEW FRENCH METHOD, Mrs. M. M. M.
THERAPION and consider
the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. No other remedy is so

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HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

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FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, &c.
in the principal provincial towns and

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Clark's Blood Mixture is guaranteed to take and guarantee harmlessness in the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemicals and stores.

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TEL. 2090. HONGKONG**

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BROWN BRANDY
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QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of "ELSIE"—the dearly beloved eldest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. Lu Chung—who was called Home on the 30th October, 1916.

Inserted by her Father, Mother and Sisters.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

The announcement that this year the anniversary of the Battle of Ypres is to be celebrated will be received throughout the Empire with much satisfaction, as it has long been recognised that in the fighting that first began in that fine old Flemish city three years ago to-morrow the British entered upon a phase of the war which for them was of the very greatest importance and significance. It will be recalled that after von Gluck's terrific defeat by the French and British forces in the neighbourhood of the River Marne, at a time when the road to Paris seemed open to the enemy, the Germans, for the time being disorganised and very much disconcerted, found it imperative to abandon their cherished plans on the French capital and make some other equally important strategic move. After a few spasmodic efforts to rally, the project which had Paris as its objective was definitely abandoned, and it was soon apparent that the seaport of Calais, in quite a different direction, was to take the place of Paris, and receive as far as possible the full attention of the German Army in the Western Theatre. It was a bold move, for it is hardly likely that it had previously been seriously considered by the enemy, for two, if for no other, reasons—the first being that the Germans, with their usual arrogance, never for a moment contemplated the possibility of defeat in their onrush on the French capital and, secondly, they had for so long bugged the delusion to their hearts that the British, while they might enter into understandings, Ententes and even Alliances with France, were not likely, for many reasons, to fight for France or for any other Continental nation. Thus, it is improbable that Calais—an attack upon which was of course much more a threat upon England than upon France—was hardly likely to be within the German war plans early in 1914. The enemy, however, soon diverted his gigantic war machine for concentration more on Calais than on Paris and thus made it necessary for the British to stop the way of the would-be invaders of England, who for that purpose were making the attack and capture of Calais the first essential. With a rapidity and skill which at the time was freely commented upon and greatly praised, the old British Army suddenly diverted its energies from the heart of France, made its way to the north-east of Belgium and took its stand in the vicinity of Ypres where it was soon evident that a battle of a decisive character must soon take place.

Three years ago to-morrow the momentous battle of Ypres took place, and in this action, which was probably the first real clash of arms between the British and the Germans in the latter's insensate bitterness against the British, the armies of both nations realised that they were engaged in a struggle in which the fate and the fortunes of both were chiefly concerned, for by that time it was obvious why Calais had been chosen as the objective of the Germans' new plans. To tell the whole story—or even part of it—of the fighting that has since then taken place in and around Ypres would take up much more space than we have at our disposal. The whole world knows how the old British Army—perhaps the finest fighting force then existing in the world—stemmed and ultimately drove back the flower of the German Army—the famous Uhlans. It is also realised that, as Lord French says, it was then that the "obstinate tenacity, superb spirit and refusal to acknowledge defeat which ever animated the British soldier that saw the country through those desperate hours on the 31st October and 1st November, 1914. It was the men in the trenches who saved the Empire."

Ypres, indeed, will for all time remain one of the most cherished memories in British military annals, and it is therefore fitting that it should be commemorated in a manner worthy of the occasion. It is probable that such a commemoration will not and cannot be carried out in fitting fulness until peace is declared, but it is, nevertheless, good that it should be recalled and its significance pondered over, for no other reason than to do honour to the brave men who then stemmed the most serious attack that has ever been directed against our Island home.

Canton Affairs.

Another stage has been reached in the Canton imbroglio by the order of the Peking Government dismissing Chan Ping-kwan, the Military Governor of Kwangtung, and the appointment of the recently-appointed Civil Governor in his place. In the circumstances, the step is a perfectly right and proper one, since Chan, who was nominally the representative in Canton of the Central Government, has been hand-in-glove with Sun Yat-sen and the other Kuomintang agitators and has thus been part and parcel of the rebellious movement. His dismissal, therefore, is well-merited. But the question arises as to whether it will be enforced, since the power of the Kuomintang in Canton is still very considerable. It is weeks now since the arrest of Dr. Sun and his associates was ordered, but that gentleman still seems to be busy enrolling bandit recruits and otherwise ignoring the existence of the Central Government. The official appointed to fill the Military Governorship is said to be quite loyal to Peking, and there are thus now two opposing factions in the Southern capital. What the upshot of the new turn of events will be, it is early to say, but there appear to be all necessary ingredients for a troublesome upheaval. The situation, too, is aggravated by the continuance of the "independence" movement. The general outlook is none too rosy, and one cannot help regretting that, at a time when China ought to be presenting a united front to the world, this interminable unrest and squabbling should continue.

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A. Pity.

Visitors to Old Kowloon City must have often noticed the considerable number of old Chinese cannon lying about inside the walls, many of them more than half buried in filth. And, as with us, the thought must have suggested itself as to why no steps were taken to preserve these interesting old relics. We live in a utilitarian age, however, as is shown by the fact that some score of these old-type guns are soon to be sold by auction, presumably because of their value as metal. This step we cannot help regretting, for these cannon form an interesting link with the past and ought, to our way of thinking, to have been saved as a memento to future generations. They could quite easily have been restored, mounted and set up, say, in Statue Square, to the imposing appearance of which they would have greatly aided.

The Italian Situation.

The latest news from the Italian Front does not tend to diminish the gravity of the situation which has now arisen there, and the only redeeming feature lies in the fact that it is impossible to believe that the Italians will exhibit anything like the inveterate weakness of the Russians in face of the danger that now confronts them. It is, however, discouraging to read that some units forming the Italian Second Army "retired in cowardice, without fighting, or surrendered," thus allowing the Austro-Germans to penetrate the left wing on the Julian Front. This is from an Italian official message, and must of course be accepted as a verisimilitude statement. It can only be explained, it seems to us, by the fact that the Italian troops were so completely taken by surprise that they had no time to rally and attack the enemy with their usual dash and vigour. The Italians have certainly had a most exhausting campaign, throughout which they have acquitted themselves with conspicuous ability and attained successes that promised to materialise in the taking of Trieste which was and is the great objective of the Italian plans. Judging by what has been done by our gallant ally during the past two and a half years it is inconceivable that they will not now be able to rally and continue to assert their superiority.

Death of a Crimean Veteran.

The death has occurred at Bridgwater of Colour-Sergeant Robert Croes, a Crimean veteran, in his eighty-fifth year. He served in the battles of Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, and Balaklava.

DAY BY DAY.

NO PEACE IS EVER IN STORE FOR ANY OF US BUT THAT WHICH WE SHALL WIN BY VICTORY OVER SEAME OR SIN—VICTORY OVER THE SIN THAT OPPRESSES AS WELL AS OVER THAT WHICH CORRUPTS.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow, besides being the anniversary of the First Battle of Ypres, is the anniversary of the sinking of the Russian cruiser Tjcmotug and a French destroyer in Penang Harbour by the Emden.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Peak Club. The Misses Woods, the clever society entertainers, are to appear at the Peak Club to-morrow night in an entirely new and original programme.

Acknowledgment. The Hon. Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Society:—Portuguese Well-wishers, \$15.37.

No Infected Rats. The number of rats caught and examined in the last two weeks for which returns are available was 2,255 and 2,180 respectively, and it is satisfactory to record that in no case was a rodent found to be infected.

M.C.L. Bazaar. Stall-holders and those assisting at the tea stall at the Ministering Children's League bazaar on Saturday next, will be admitted to the dress rehearsal of the variety entertainment which will take place at Government House on Friday, Nov. 2, at 5 p.m. the admission is 50 cents.

The Dye Works Fire. In regard to the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the fire which broke out at Kowloon City Dye Works recently, and which was conducted by Mr. Wood, the enquiry has now been closed. His Worship has given no finding, but has released the premises.

The Arms of the Law. A Chinese who was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing singlets from a shop at West Point, was sent to prison for six weeks' hard labour. It was stated that he walked away from the shop and ran into the arms of a constable.

The Colony's Death Rate. The death rate in the Colony during the week ending September 30 was 22.9 per thousand per annum, as against a return of 25.8 for the corresponding period of last year. In the following week the rate was as low as 18.3, the corresponding week of last year showing a figure of 24.8.

Lantern Lecture. The Union Church Guild meets to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, when a lecture illustrated with lantern views will be given by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, the subject being "The Land of Lloyd George." The lecture is open to members and their friends.

Canton Americans' War Supplies. The Canton American Red Cross Society, which was recently organised, shipped a box of Red Cross supplies on October 10 to Col. Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., of Cairo, Egypt. The box contained the following articles:—24 draw sheets, 98 pillow cases, 6 pr. socks, 2 odd pyjama trousers, 61 tr. covers, 90 milk jug covers, 16 bags, 3 maps, 1 box eye and chin bandages (36 eye, 45 chin), 12 pyjamas, 18 bed jackets, 42 shirts.

Footprints. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a small quantity of scrap iron. A watchman said he saw the man pick it up and run away, but he was chased and caught. Defendant said he was only eating something when the watchman came up and arrested him. Sergeant Tallooh said there was no doubt that defendant had been there, as there were some footprints, and defendant's shoe fitted them exactly.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Strong Demand for Time-Charter Vessels.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their circular dated October 27, state—

We reported last on the 13th inst., and since then the tone of our market has remained quiet, little business having been effected, though the demand for vessels on time-charter is still very strong and rates remain firm.

In our last report we advised the closing of the Saigon/Hongkong rate as \$1.02 per picul, but indicated a probable strengthening of the rate. This duly came about, and offers were shortly afterwards forthcoming at \$1.10 per picul, at which figure one medium sized and one small outsider were fixed. Our local rice market, however, was not showing much buoyancy, and although the possibility of obtaining \$1.15 per picul was put forward, the rate actually weakened and the fixture of an outsider (Japanese) was reported on the basis of \$1.05. A regular medium sized coaster was also fixed for one round trip on a lumpsum basis of \$44,500.00. Offers for tonnage are still in the market, and with first half November loading \$1.10 could doubtless again be obtained.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 30th September, 1917, amount to 760,435 tons as compared with 762,855 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white, round sifted rice stands at \$3.38 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for October-November shipment.

Saigon/Philippines:—Prompt tonnage could doubtless be fixed with anything like reasonable offers.

Saigon/Java:—There is nothing to report in this market. We understand pressing requirements have been filled, as per our last report.

Saigon/Japan:—There is nothing to report in this market, although business could possibly be done, giving a little notice.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—Rates have declined in this direction since our last report quoting \$1.60/\$1.50 per picul for inside outside bar loading respectively. Advice to hand inform us that big floods have occurred in the hinterland, but definite information, however, is not available, so it is uncertain to what extent the market will be affected. Quotations have already been made, however, at \$1.40/\$1.30 per picul.

Nanchang/Canton:—We have nothing to report.

Coal:—We hear of a large outsider being fixed from Karatsu to Hongkong at \$13.00 per ton, otherwise little business is reported, although tonnage Japan to Southern ports would still find takers.

With regard to local southern business tonnage is still required, but so far charterers have had to go unsatisfied.

MILITARY PICNICS.

On Sunday, the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund were again the hosts of the Detachment, Army Ordnance Corps, attached men and families. The party on this occasion deserted the sea (which, rumour hath it, was unkind last month) and went, in charge of Lieut. M. W. Stevens, A.D.C., on an all-day picnic to Tai-po, special arrangements having been made by the kindness of Mr. H. P. Winslow, Manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, British Section. The general arrangements were admirably handled by Armourer Staff Sergeant Thornton, who saw to it that simple and excellent refreshments were provided for both tiffin and tea. The picnic was enjoyed very much indeed and the hospitality of the S.E.F. is most cordially appreciated by all concerned.

Thirty-seven R.E. and A.S.C. members of the Kowloon and Bolechers Battery Detachments enjoyed a delightful all-day launch outing to Silver Mine Bay on the 28th inst., thanks to the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund, and to the Rev. O. L. Copper Hunt, C.F. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Owen, Oswald, Harvey, and the members of the Seven Dials Moss for loan of music, piano, and assistance in obtaining the launch at a reduced rate.

"OUR DAY" ENTERTAINMENT.

Splendid Performance by the "Cameos".

There was a large audience at the Victoria Theatre last night when the "Cameos" gave an "Our Day" programme under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor, H. E. Major General Ventris, and Commodore H. G. C. Sandeman, the proceeds to be devoted to the funds of the Red Cross. As a result of the splendid and generous effort, the fund will benefit to the extent of \$750. This announcement, made from the stage during the evening, being greeted with loud applause. Since their first appearance in Hongkong some few months ago, the "Cameos" have been first favourites, their excellent selection of items, their brightness and jollity, having made a direct appeal to Hongkong play-goers, and much disappointment was caused when they had to terminate their engagement here and proceed North for a spell. Their return was anxiously awaited and during their second season they have been accorded a hearty welcome and have received the grateful thanks of the Hongkong community for their generosity in giving the proceeds of last night's entertainment to the Red Cross Fund.

For many a long day the Hongkong public has not been treated to such a bright and merry show as that provided last night. From start to finish it was one round of gaiety, the audience being kept in a good humour all the time. Moreover the varied nature of the entertainment pleased everyone. So insistent were the demands for additional numbers last night that many of the artists had to return no less than three times. Miss Rhoda Windrum in "The Pride of the Pier," "Beautiful Flower" and "Chocolates" was in a very happy mood, while Miss Peggy Row in "Just a Jack and Tommy" and in the duet with Mr. Athol Tier "They're Wearin' 'em higher in Hawaii" was so good that the audience would not allow her to leave the stage until she had given two repeats. The fine contralto voice of Miss Lillian Gascoine was stamped with the hall mark of perfection in "Parody," "Perfect Day" and the musical interlude with Mr. Malcolm Prentice, and encores had to be given. Miss Lyle Jeffries has always been a great favourite and she was no less so last night than on the previous occasions when she has appeared before the Hongkong public. She rendered in her own inimitable style "The Girls Know as Much as You Do," and "Kelly," while she was happily associated in the duet, "Wonderful Girl, Wonderful Boy," with Mr. Gerald Osbourne. But none of the artists pleased so well as did Mr. Athol Tier, the funniest comedian that has visited Hongkong for years. His turns took on tremendously with the crowded house and he had to give many repeats. It was with a feeling of genuine disappointment that the audience had to let him retire. As a whole, the show was excellent, the artistes one and all working in tip-top style.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state—

Winter Uniform. All ranks requiring their Winter Uniform altered etc. are ordered to attend (in either uniform or muff) at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, November 7, or Thursday, November 8. Winter uniform to be produced and worn for inspection by the O.S.P. A room at the Club will be set aside for changing purposes. Equipment Officers will attend in uniform on both dates.

Woman Steeplejack. Miss Eva Mills, of Islam, near Manchester, is now doing work as a steeplejack, and recently has been fixing lightning conductors on chimneys in the Manchester district.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Tom Cannon's death recalls a neat trick that was played on the toots, or horsewatchers, who haunt all the training grounds. In the pelmy days of Danebury it was deemed desirable to bring off a "trial" which should be attended by horse-watchers. So the entire community of toots was invited by the late Duke of Beaufort—the leading spirit in the stable—to a banquet at the Grosvenor Arms, Stockbridge. The dual invitation was accepted with alacrity, and when all the company had assembled the doors of the dining-room were locked and the "trial" came off on the hill up above, with no "man of observation" looking on.

Once more complaint is made that Shakespeare is so seldom staged. But is that proof that he is not known, understood, revered? We must consider the number of his works sold; the figures as to all kinds of editions are prodigious. Some people prefer Shakespeare's characters as they exist in their own fancies to their representation on the stage; even dislike illustrated editions as destroying their own mental pictures. Shakespeareans may and the mind itself a preferable setting for, say, the transcendent tragedy of "Lear" or the inimitable loveliness of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." There really is the reader's point of view.

The memorial statue to be shortly erected at Camborne to Richard Trevithick, the "Father of the Locomotive," has been accorded the post of honour in this year's Royal Academy. The *Engineering Review* publishes an appreciative article as well as a reproduction of the panel in front of the pedestal of the statue, mentioning that the panel is shown with the statue in the Academy, and represents an allegorical female figure holding a model of the Cornish boiler, of which Trevithick was the inventor. "Since carrying out the commission for the Camborne memorial (adds the Review) Mr. Leonard S. Marfield has been commissioned by Lord Rhoads for another Trevithick memorial to be erected at Merthyr Tydfil, where the inventor inaugurated the first locomotive to run on rails. This work will be of a larger and more imposing character, and will take the form of a memorial fountain measuring in the mass twenty-three feet at the base and twenty-two feet in height. It will be erected in the Ogilvie Park, Merthyr Tydfil, composed of grey granite and bronze. The central subject will be the figure of Trevithick, similar to that gracing the Camborne memorial, but carrying the model of the Merthyr Tydfil locomotive."

A schoolmaster at Home has been moved to ransack his collection of "howlers." Here, he says, are a few, the genuine article, not touched up by a word:—

In 55 B.C. Caesar came to Britain for a holiday, but as soon as he saw the place he went home. Antonianus built a wall, the Fourth to the Fifth, and could choose either to eat a piece of bread or a red-hot pepper. Large numbers of people were irretrievably burnt. Prince Hal became Henry V. he was a highway robber when young, but of course had no need for it after.

Hannibal had the greatest feat in history; this is shown by his famous march. Caesar was stabbed in the eyes of March.

When a man is drunk he sweats at his wife and so renders her unfit for the morning's work.

Socialism means having all the railways run on one line and all that sort of thing which sounds rather hopeless.

I think that if women got into parliament, they would want the Houses of Parliament decorated with lace curtains, which are of course no use in the government.

All geometry begins with a general assumption.

A circle is a flat surface with a centre about the middle.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Conformity and Transformation.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"And be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your minds, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God."—Rom. 12/2.

This verse immediately follows last Sunday's text, which inculcates a Christian life befitting the new world opened up to us in the Christian revelation, with its new scale of values, motives and emotions. My text speaks of the adjustment necessary in this new environment—negatively "be not conformed," positively, "be ye transformed." The R. V. gives "fashioned" instead of conformed, and Dr. Moffatt's reading is "moulded." Let me give the whole text in his excellent current English:—"Instead of being moulded to this world, have your mind renewed, and so be transformed in nature, able to make out what the will of God is, namely, what is good and acceptable to Him, and perfect." Conformed, fashioned, moulded—we are very familiar with the process the words express, and one result of it is to make life deadly dull by getting us all into one pattern. This will be a brighter world, to say no more for the moment, if ever it becomes the fashion to be out of the fashion. People profess to admire originality and respect individuality, but come to the point they label them eccentric. A great word that "eccentric," off the circle. We are on the wheel and content to go round with it; if not you are odd, and being odd is worse than being bad where the wheel revolves. "Everybody's doing it," seems sufficient cause for doing anything, in the mind—if one can speak of mind in such a connection—of most.

We used to read as children of a Pilgrim's Progress, a difficult, barbed, hazardous business, but with splendidly adventurous and tremendously interesting. But now, having come to man's estate and put away childish things, we jig through life to the strains of Alexander's band. Formerly it was Nebuchadnezzar's band, "cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer and all kinds of music," but the penalty remains the same, a tyrant's displeasure. Nowadays the tyrant is many-headed. He does not thunder at you from a throne and commit you to the flames. He meets you in the tram and lifts an eyebrow, and it's worse than the fiery furnace to our sensitive make-up, moulded to this world, mortally afraid of being thought old-fashioned, nervously anxious to be conformed to the latest pattern, whether or not it is graceful and good, and whatever we may think of it in our secret hearts. Our very sine are apt to be imitation, and half-hearted at that. "Like sheep" we go astray, following the bell wether, going with the crowd, destitute of the force of character even to go wrong without a lead, overplaying our own better judgment with the mere instinct of gregariousness, quieting our secret scruples with a stave of rag-time, "Everybody's doing it."

Now that may be all highly unexpressable, even highly ridiculous. But people are not guided by reason in a great many things, and they do not in the least mind how ridiculous they make themselves so long as it is in the way of conformity, according to fashion, in the shape of the mould for the time being, that is to say so long as plenty more people are making themselves ridiculous in the same way. And that is the thing you will find yourself up against in this world, if your Christianity is going to smelt to anything. This side of Paradise a Christian life with anything in it will always demand an effort to keep above its environment. It can never be just a falling in with custom, thinking as others think, doing as they do, tripping it with the band. True, there are numbers of baptized people with whom the tide never rises above that mark. If the tide was lower they would be lower—when it rises let us hope they

will rise with it. They are no doubt more or less Christianized in certain respects, but substantially they remain in conformity to current type, samples of the usual, items out of the mould, and if the mould were different they would be different.

But the grace of God is given us to develop character and personality of a Christian kind, and if you want to amount to anything as a Christian you will have to hold out against being "moulded to this world," and when you feel the jaws of the mould closing in on your soul and like to crush everything that is heavenly out of it, you must escape for your life, "as a bird out of the snare of the fowler."

What then about this negative aspect of Christian living? It is to make itself apparent as aggressive singularity for the singularity's sake? An Army chaplain has been telling us that the average soldier's notion is that Christians are people who believe that a whale swallowed Jonah and that they are better than their neighbours. Well, I have never believed either of these things, but I don't think you will excommunicate me for it. As for Jonah, you can believe what commends itself to your judgment—the gospel would be what it is had he never been heard of. As for being better than my neighbours, that is a matter on which only their Maker and mine can pronounce. But whether I am trying to live for better ideals than a number of my neighbours is not at all obscure, for I know what my ideals are and also what theirs are, if we are to take their own word for it. If your discipleship to Christ amounts to anything you will be sufficiently unlike the mould for the fact to become apparent. Not that you need thrust it forward. A Christian should not be a bundle of angularities, should not get himself the name of being the anti-everything man. The gospel is the most unflinching cloak for a merely oppositional habit, and the last thing Christ's grace is meant to do in my heart is to sour its milk of human kindness. You, a Christian, should be at least as genial and broad-hearted as the best type of man of the world, and much more so than the ordinary type, which is only genial so long as it gets pretty much his own way. So far from cutting yourself off from your fellowmen, you should seek for points of contact with them, and try to show that nothing human is foreign to you. To be sure, if your fellowman takes up the attitude "love me, love my sine," you may be obliged to give him the go-by, but, short of surrendering principle, one would do almost anything to show one's neighbour that Christian discipleship does not mean setting oneself apart in any censorious, ungenial, unhuman way.

"Have your mind renewed," says the Apostle here, "instead of being moulded to this world," and having one's mind renewed is thoroughly different from simply being pressed into another kind of mould called religious. It is like providing a plant with a new root, (if such a thing were possible) instead of trimming away at the branches. We keep puzzling ourselves about little questions as to details of conduct, when what we need is a new principle, which is "newness of life in Christ Jesus."

Translators may differ about using the word "conform" here, but they are at one in keeping to the "transform." It is inevitable, because Christian experience is a process of transforming the lowly, short-sighted, self-pleasing mind of us unto something to be called soul, which is mind with a vision, a keen conscience, a glimpse of God in it, and a stretch heavenward. If we have that, our lives will change in keeping, without perhaps our almost being aware of it. If you have that, the mould will never close on you, because it will not be big enough. It is because you are too big for the world already that you are uneasy under its pressure. The question is not whether you or your neighbour is the "better" for the moment. In many things he may be ahead of you, for he may have started at an advantage, say with more moral training or better natural disposition. But he is going to be left behind before the race is over, if you go on letting yourself be transformed by the renewing of your mind and he

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

HEATHER DAY.

WANTED
VARIETY TURNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
GRAND PALACE OF VARIETIES
AT ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ON 30TH NOV. 1917.

My those willing to assist kindly, as soon as possible,
send their names, with description of turn to
R. HENDERSON, Hon. Sec. Fair Committee,
40 Meade Street, Tsim Sha Tsui.

BILLIARDS.

Garrison Billiard Challenge Cup.

sticks to his mould, though it be a fine one. It is scarcely a healthy sign that questions about fashion and conformity should be found so awkward and difficult as they often seem to be. Unless you are withholding the work of grace in your heart you will be "able to make out" what is God's will in doubtful matters for yourself at any rate. Experience of the Divine life in our hearts will light up the daily life we live in the body, not so that we may "understand all mysteries and all knowledge," but always enough to be going on with, doing our duty, living in a way which is not disquieting to our better selves, but "good and acceptable" to our Master. That is Christian living, not an uneasy rubbing along on the bare edge of what is possibly permissible, minimum of service, maximum of self-pleasing.

I suppose most people imagine that if God's will were always written up as plainly, say, as a Royal Proclamation, they would always do it. They might whilst the novelty lasted but even as it is His will is neglected or defied in cases where it is as plain as any pikestaff. But in any case he has not legislated for us in a way which would never let us out of moral infamy, but trains us rather to make out His will for ourselves in the details of life as these present themselves.

If we really love God and desire to serve Him, we shall be able to make out what he requires of us. That is the grand reward of obedience, that we cease to be servants, and become friends, who understand what the Lord is aiming at, willing co-operators in His great designs, and much too full of these to behave like children begging always to be indulged in what is risky and unwholesome. There is need in this world for a more simple, straightforward, unabashed Christian witness from the lives of Christian men and women, a witness which is kindly, loving, but quite clear. If you want to help the world, keep clear of its mould. If you care about serving God, let His Spirit have His way with you. If you would

No. 87 Co.	
Bdr. Southall	...200
Bdr. Keeble	...175
Sgt. Edgeler	...260

No. 83 Co.	
Gnr. Hawley	...134
Lieut. Baker	...200
Gnr. Sharp	...154

Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament.

The Services, including the Hongkong Defence Corps, Police (Regular and Reserve), and R.N.D.P. are reminded of the meeting to be held in the Soldiers' Club on Wednesday, the 31st inst. at 11 a.m. to frame the rules for the above tournament. It is open to all branches of H.M. Forces in Hongkong, and teams desirous of entering are invited to send a representative to the meeting.

save your own soul, let it be transformed by the inward renewal which moves you to obey all that you become able to make out of the "good and acceptable and perfect will of God."

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 2nd November, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 5th November, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All shafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 8th November, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 20th November, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "VENEZUELA."

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The abovementioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Monday 5th Nov. 1917, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after November 6th 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

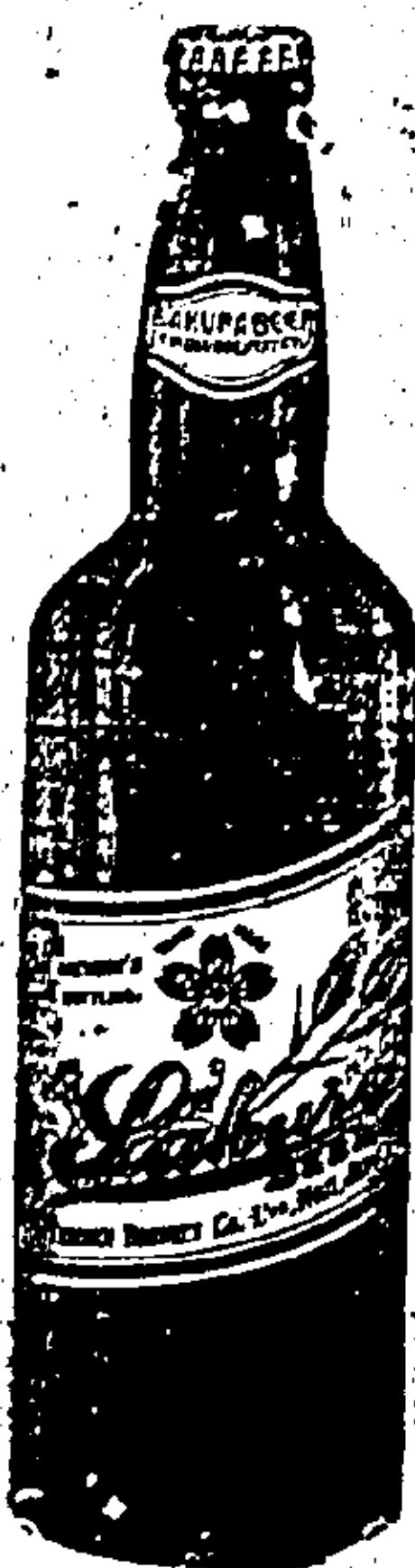
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA, RUH DING.



IT'S SURE TO RAIN AGAIN!
Without doubt the need for a serviceable waterproof becomes more and more apparent. We now have a full stock of

"Mattamac"

Featherweight Waterproofs.

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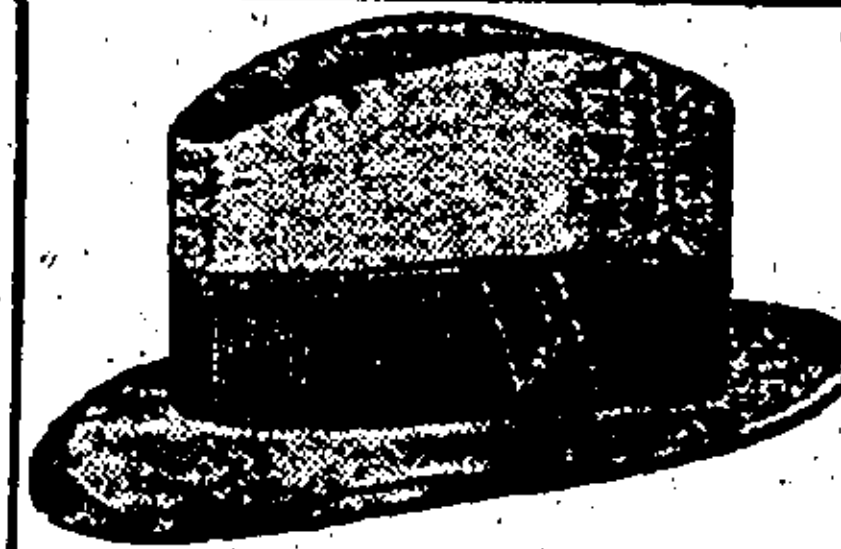
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SPECIALLY MADE COATS FOR
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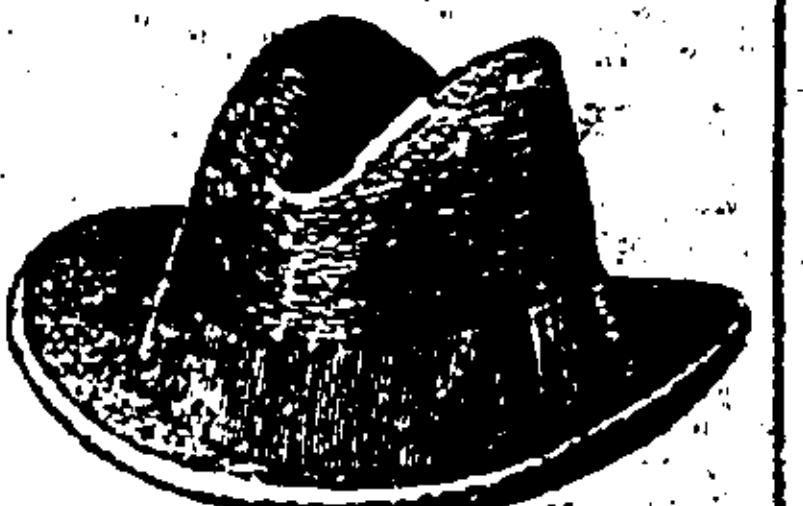
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COLUMBIA RECORDS.

6 6 5	Les Sylvaains Automne	Piano Solo	Godowsky
L 1171	Berceuse Valse in E minor	Piano Solo	Godowsky
D 1372	Dance Rustique The Merry Harvester	Cello Solo	W. H. Squire
2 7 7 7	Madrigale Cradle Song	Violin Solo	Max Mosse

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda—Cafe.

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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin-Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First-Class Fares.

R.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents:

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 {SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000 {WED., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 {MON., 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyed	T. 13,500 {FRIDAY, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 10,000 {SUNDAY, 4th Nov., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 9th Nov.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHIMIZU MARU	12,000	23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	13,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	31st Dec.
TERO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ARYO MARU	11,500	1st Nov.
KIYO MARU	17,500	15th Nov.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	29th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

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JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
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Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

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Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. "Tjisondari" 29th Oct. S.S. "Tjikembang" 11th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shengkong	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	4th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	6th Nov. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tiipanas	Saigon	in port	2nd Nov.	Shanghai
Tiimanoek	Amoy	in port	31st Oct.	Java
Tijilwong		1st Nov.	6th Nov.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	WED., 31st Oct., at noon.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 6th Nov., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri., 2nd Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 3rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 10th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at it when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaday, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Oboloo.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Wages of Torpedoed Seamen.

A number of cases having arisen where officers and men of our British merchant ships torpedoed and mined have had their pay stopped as from the day of the sinking of their vessels, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild has for some considerable time past sought to remove this injustice, having brought it before the Board of Trade, whilst it has been raised in Parliament by the chairman of their Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Basil Feto, M.P., and other members of that committee. Recently the Guild was informed by the Board of Trade that arrangements have now been made whereby every seaman whose services has terminated through the loss of his ship by war risks shall be entitled, as a matter of right, to one month's wages or wages up to the date of arrival in the United Kingdom, whichever amount is the greater. It is assumed that the seaman is landed in the United Kingdom without undue delay, and that he is not in employment in the meantime; if this assumption is not borne out by the facts some earlier date than the date of arrival will be the date up to which wages will be payable. If the owners only pay wages up to the date of the ship's loss or up to some date later than this, but earlier than the date determined by the Board of Trade, each member of the crew will receive from the Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office the sum necessary to bring the total amount which he receives up to the amount indicated in the preceding paragraphs. In cases where a seaman was in debt to the owners at the time at which the ship was lost, the debt will be deducted in determining the amount payable to the seaman.

Another Unsinkable Ship Design.

Mr. A. E. Gray (superintendent of the Prince Alfred) has Home at Port Adelaide) has (says an Australian contemporary) for the last two years had under consideration the designing of an improved type of ship which it is claimed is practically unsinkable. The submarine campaign in the earlier part of the war turned Mr. Gray's attention to the matter, and latterly the menace of the German underwater craft induced him to bring his design under the notice of the naval authorities. The model has been inspected by a number of shipmasters and engineer experts who have seen it tested in a big tank, and it has been most favourably commented upon. It is claimed that it is not only a war measure, and a possible means of combatting the submarine menace, but an important step towards securing an unsinkable type of vessel under any condition of accident or mishap at sea. The model, 6ft. in length, has been examined by Mr. J. B. Labatt, of the Harbours Board, and Mr. S. Quinn (representing the United States Government). It was submerged in the experimental tank and raised to give 6in. of freeboard in the space of two minutes. One of the features of the design is the possibility of reducing the visibility

NOTICES.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

TUESDAY, 30th OCTOBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Hongshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

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Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Fares are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

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Java	Tjimanock	J.C.J. L.	31, Oct.
Shanghai	Tjimanock	J.C.J. L.	31, Oct.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	1, Nov.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	2, Nov.
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	3, Nov.
Shanghai	Shengking	B. & S.	3, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	4, Nov.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	4, Nov.
Kobe	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	5, Nov.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	5, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D.L. Co.	6, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho M.	N. Y. K.	9, Nov.
Manila	Fuenang	J. M. Co.	10, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	3, Dec.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 7th November, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st November, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1917.

NOTICE.

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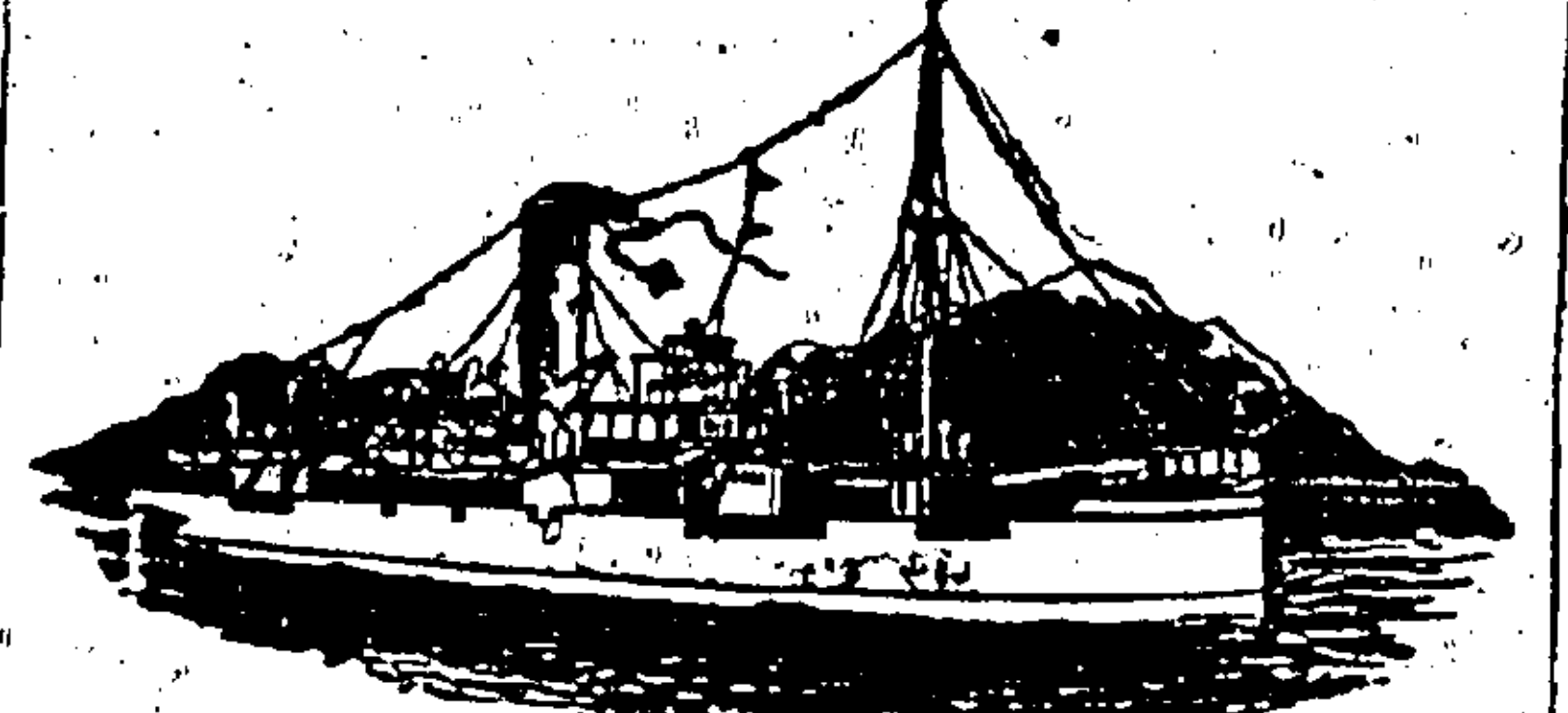
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GLENLYE."

Having arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd November, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 2nd November, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case what-ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents for,

Hongkong, 26th October, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD

Call of \$1.50 (Dollars One and Fifty Cents) per share.

TAKE NOTICE that in pursuance of the resolution of the shareholders in General Meeting passed on the Sixth day of October, 1917, whereby it was resolved as follows—

"That pursuant to Article 21 (12) of the Company's Articles of Association a Call of \$1.50 (Dollar One and Fifty Cents) per share be and the same is hereby made on the shareholders on the Company's Register on the Sixth day of October, 1917, and that such call be made payable on or before the Tenth day of November, 1917, to the Company's Bankers in Hongkong (The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) and that the dividend of \$2.00 (Dollars Two) per share sanctioned by the Company in General Meeting on the Sixth day of October, 1917, may, should any shareholder so desire, to the extent of \$1.50 (Dollar One and Fifty Cents) be set off against such call.

"That the Secretary of the Company be and is hereby authorised to endorse and sign on the Share Certificates of shareholders who have satisfied such call on them a certificate to the effect that the shares referred to in such certificate are fully paid up."

Shareholders whose name appears on the Company's Register on the Sixth day of October, 1917, are hereby called upon to make payment to the Company's Bankers in Hongkong (The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) of the call due from them in respect of their shares in pursuance of such resolution on or before the Tenth day of November, 1917.

Should any shareholder desire to set off the requisite portion of his or her dividends against the said call he or she must fill up and sign YELLOW FORM which can also be obtained either from the Company's office or from the Company's said Bankers and in either forward the Company's letter of the eighth October 1917, duly filled in by the Company, together with the RED OR YELLOW FORM according to circumstances and the ANNEXED Bankers' Receipt, together also with such shareholder's DIVIDEND WARRANT or REMITTANCE to the Company's said Bankers, on or before the Tenth day of November 1917.

Should any shareholder fail to pay the said call on or before the Tenth day of November 1917, the Board of Directors will exercise the power of forfeiture in respect of such shareholder's shares as provided by the Articles of the Company.

Upon presentation at the office of the Company of the said Bankers' said Receipt for the said Call duly signed, together with the shareholder's Certificate or Certificates of shares a note that such shares are fully paid up will be endorsed on the Certificate or Certificates by the Secretary.

Dated the Eighth day of October, 1917.

M. MAUNE,

Secretary.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1907.

1908.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE INVASION OF ITALY.

Austrians Occupy Gorizia.

Amsterdam, October 28.
A Vienna official message reports that the Austrians have occupied Gorizia and that the Italians have withdrawn across the Isonzo.

Eighty Thousand Prisoners.

London, October 28.
A German official report states: The rapid development of the united attack on the Isonzo was entirely successful. On Saturday a powerful thrust threw back the Italians who were seeking to prevent us emerge from the mountains. We entered Cividade, which is burning. The Austro-Germans took Gorizia early this morning. The prisoners now number 80,000 and the guns captured 600.

Feeble Resistance by Some Units.

London, October 28.
A wireless Italian official message says: A violent attack, and feeble resistance by detachments of the Second Army, permitted Austro-German forces to pierce our left wing on the Julian front and the valiant efforts of other troops were unable to prevent the enemy advancing into Italy's sacred soil. We are withdrawing the line according to a plan prepared. All stores and depots in the evacuated places were destroyed. The record of so many memorable battles successfully fought by our brave soldiers in two and half years of war is sufficient to assure the Commander-in-Chief that the Army, to whom the country's honour and safety are confided, knows how to fulfil its duty.

Italian Confidence.

Rome, October 28.
The newspapers are most confident that the Army has the capacity to prevent invasion and regard the resistance hitherto offered as most hopeful.

RENEWED ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

London, October 28.
A French communiqué says: We continued to make progress in Belgium on our left. In the peninsula of Luignem we captured some small islands. We have taken prisoner since yesterday over 2,000.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We improved our positions slightly during the night in the neighbourhood of the Trossen-Roulers railway. The Belgians on Friday night made a successful raid northward of Dixmude, taking prisoner 16, and yesterday, jointly with the French, crossed inundations and occupied the Merckem peninsula in the neighbourhood of Vifhuizen.

The Admiralty reports: The Naval Air service on Friday night bombed Lichtervelde railway junction, direct hits causing a heavy explosion and numerous smaller explosions. They also bombed Thourout railway junction, bombs falling near a moving train which immediately stopped. A large explosion was observed. They also bombed Cortemarck junction. Bombings were carried out on Saturday afternoon at Sparapellohook and Engel aerodromes and on the Ostend-Thourout railway line southward of Engel. Many patrols were carried out. Two enemy aircraft were driven out of control and one fell into the sea. All ours returned safely.

A wireless German official message says: The enemy re-attacked south-westward of Mouthulst wood without gaining a greater advantage than before. The French, deeply exhausted, were sanguinarily repulsed eastward of Filain and north-westward of Braye.

MORE RUSSO-GERMAN FRATERNISING.

London, October 28.
A wireless Russian official message states: Our artillery dispersed several scores of our men who were fraternising with the Germans in the region of Tilux.

PETROGRAD TO BE STUBBORNLY DEFENDED.

Petrograd, October 28.
The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has revised its instructions to M. Skobelev, its delegate to the Paris Conference, recognising that the situation is unsatisfactory. The Preliminary Parliament has approved the declaration of M. Kerensky that the Government will defend Petrograd with the utmost vigour and remain in the Capital to the last moment.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH DIFFERENCE.

The Hague, October 28.
The British Legation in a statement regarding the sand and gravel imported into Belgium via Holland from 1st January to 31st August says: As regards sand it is impossible to establish whether the whole quantity came from Germany or whether a great portion was of Dutch origin, but from Dutch official figures it appears that great quantities of sand came from the Netherlands. It is important thereunto to say that almost all the sand of Dutch origin which crossed the frontier was destined for Ghent, while all gravel and stones went to Antwerp. Obviously on the ground of International Law it is open to Holland to export as large quantities of these materials to Belgium as she likes. The fact that Dutch statistics recognise the transit of only a very small quantity of sand does not alter anything respecting the correctness of the British figures regarding the quantities entering Belgium via Holland or regarding the strange coincidence that two million tons of gravel and stones and a million tons of sand passed the frontier exactly in the proportion necessary for the manufacture of concrete. The question remains why just such a quantity of sand had to go to Ghent.

THE ARMY THAT SAVED BRITAIN.

London, October 28.
The approach of the third anniversary of the first Battle of Ypres on 31st Oct. is celebrated by articles dwelling on the deeds of the old army that saved Britain and the Empire and altered the whole course of the war.
Lord French, in a message to the "Observer," says: "The universal recognition by their countrymen of the deeds performed by the old army of 1914 is worthily and justly bestowed. It was the obstinate tenacity, superb spirit and refusal to acknowledge defeat which ever animated the British soldier that saw the country through those desperate hours on the 31st October and 1st November, 1914. It was the man in the trench who saved the Empire."
Lord French visits his old regiment, the Irish Guards, on 31st Oct. to recall the great deeds then performed. He agrees with a suggestion that the 31st Oct. should be regarded as a day of national celebration and thanksgiving, though it may be impossible to arrange such a celebration before the end of the war.

BABY-KILLERS JEERED.

Sydney, October 28.
The crew of the launch mentioned on the 8th October have been landed at Suva, where the crowd, including Indians, jeered the Germans as baby killers.
It is stated that other boats from the Sea Adair are still at large.
Commander von Lohmer, commanding the crew, claims not to have taken any lives but to have sunk twenty-three ships.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful Ventures by Belgians.

London, October 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—We raided trenches last night opposite Warneton. We repulsed reconnoiters in the neighbourhood of Beutels. A Belgian patrol yesterday captured a post and twenty-one men north of Merchem. The Belgians in the night successfully raided north of Dixmude, taking twenty-three prisoners.

Another German Attack.

London, October 29.
A French communiqué states:—After violently bombarding Bois la Chaux on the Besonvaux front, on the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy attacked, but was driven back by our fire. He did not reach our lines except at one point north of Ouarles Wood, where he gained a footing on a front of five hundred metres. We counter-attacked and most of this ground was recovered.

GERMAN AERODROMES AGAIN RAIDED.

London, October 29.
The Admiralty announces:—Naval aircraft on Saturday dropped many tons of bombs close to sheds and the railway line at Engel and St. Denis Westrem aerodromes. They dropped two tons of bombs on Cortemarck and Lichtervelde railway junctions. One machine did not return. We obtained direct hits on the Varsenare aerodrome. On Sunday we bombed Stalhill-Brugge station, near Bruges. We shot down one enemy machine.

AUSTRIAN FRATERNISERS DISPERSED.

London, October 29.
A Russian wireless message states:—Our artillery dispersed the Austrians attempting to fraternise in the Bystritsa region. The Germans left Werder Peninsula on Saturday.

WHY LIEBKNECHT IS IN PRISON.

Bitter Denunciation of War Makers.

An open letter by Dr. Karl Liebknecht circulated in Berlin last year (a copy of which has just been secured by a correspondent in Rotterdam) is believed to have played a great part in securing his conviction and sentence to penal servitude.

The document, a leaflet of four pages, bearing on the front a portrait of Liebknecht, is dated Berlin, May 3, 1916, and is addressed to the Königl. Kommandantgericht, Berlin (which may be translated the Royal Military Court of the Berlin district). The following are extracts:

"The German Government is in its very social and political being an instrument for the exploitation and suppression of the labouring masses. It serves at home and abroad the interests of Junkerdom, capitalism, and militarism. It is the reckless representative of world political expansion, the strongest upholder of competition in armaments, and one of the weightiest exponents in the creation of the causes for the present war. It arranged this war whilst it was misleading the masses of the people and even the Reichstag.

"It seeks to maintain the war feeling in the nation by the most baseless and unworthy means. It carries on war by methods which, even regarded from the former customary standpoint, are monstrous. Such, for instance, are the invasion of Belgium and Luxemburg, the use of poison gases and Zeppelins, the submarine trade war, the torpedoing of the Lusitania, the system of hostages and contributions especially in the beginning in Belgium, the systematic trapping of Ukrainian, Polish, Irish, Mohammedan, and other war prisoners in German prison camps for purposes of traitorous, war service and traitorous espionage, the treaty of Zimmermann with Sir Roger Casement as to the formation of an Irish brigade, the attempts to use civilian subjects of hostile States who were in Germany by threatening them with forced internment, the dictum, 'Necessity knows no law,' etc.

"By the maintenance of the illegal state of siege and by the use of the Censorship, etc., the Government prevents the public knowledge of uncomfortable facts and smothered criticism of its methods. The present war is not a war for defence or for the liberty of small nations. From the standpoint of the proletariat it signifies only the most extreme concentration of their political oppression and of their economic draining and the military slaughter of the life of the working classes for capitalist and absolutist advantage."

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Employers Suggest Industrial Councils.

The Executive Council of the Federation of British Industries has supplied the Ministry of Labour, by request, with a statement of its views on the Whitley Report dealing with industrial unrest.

The Federation (the statement says) cordially welcomes the views expressed by the Committee as to the important part which must be played by associations in the settlement of difficult questions, and expresses the opinion that it is indeed only by the establishment of such trade organisations representative of employers and workpeople respectively that the object can be achieved. It is almost impossible to provide security for agreements if any appreciable portion of workpeople on the one side, or manufacturers on the other, are not members of their respective organisations, and are consequently not bound by the agreements. This point is so important that the Federation suggests that the Government ought to go far to recognise, and give an official standing to, organisations representative of employers and workpeople respectively, and to encourage the development of such organisations. The descriptions in the Report of the various councils are somewhat vague and uncertain. The Federation however, understands that the national industrial councils referred to are councils of individual trades and not national in the literal sense. The Federation is of opinion that devolution of constructive work to district or works committees would be very dangerous. It should only be permitted to develop in the light of experience. It is suggested that the main value of district councils would be to constitute a court of arbitration in the case of any difference between employers and employees in the trade in the district, having regard to the general and any peculiar conditions obtaining in that district.

Mr. Holman Leaves England.
Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, Mrs. Holman, and the Secretariat Staff, have left England for Sydney.

Possession of Rifles.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this afternoon, two junk women were charged with the illegal possession of five new Winchester rifles. The facts, as alleged by the prosecution, were that, information having been received by the revenue officers, a watch was kept on the junk and when the occupants of the junk discovered that they were being watched one of the women threw a package overboard. This was subsequently dredged up and was found to contain the five rifles. Mr. A. M. Pridgen defended.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies).

A Serious Charge.

The first case heard was that in which a Chinese named Lau Leung-yun, was charged with committing rape.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) appeared to prosecute, and prisoner, who was not represented, pleaded not guilty.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. M. A. Baysak, D. O. Baptista, G. N. Manley, L. G. Ribeiro, W. G. Baker, A. O. V. Ribeiro, and B. M. O. da Cunha.

The Crown Solicitor outlined the facts of the case and evidence was taken.

Sentence of ten years' hard labour was passed.

Highway Robber Sentenced.

Chan Tung, was indicted on a charge of highway robbery at Kowloon. Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, who prosecuted, said an old lady who was on her way to Mongkok to collect a debt on September 23, noticed two men sitting down and when she had got a little way off, she was set upon by them, thrown to the ground twice, pepper thrown in her eyes, and struck with an umbrella. Two bangles were stolen from her. Prisoner made off but was arrested some little distance away.

Prisoner said he had only been in the Colony 10 or 20 days. The Chief Justice, in sending him to prison for three years, said prisoner seemed to be beginning life by being a robber. He would receive seven strokes with the "cat" also. The sentence would have been very much more had it not been that he did not seem to have had any dangerous weapons in his possession.

SOUTH CHINA UNREST.

An Army of 3,000 from Amoy.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 29 as follows:—

The Tsuchun still holds the opinion that affairs at Chuenchow and Swatow can be amicably settled, and he therefore orders the police to prevent public discussion of the situation. In view of existing conditions at Swatow, a Japanese warship has put in there.

In reply to the telegram sent by the Civil Governor and other high officials suggesting a settlement, Mok King-yui, the Independent Commissioner at Swatow, demands six conditions:—1, That the control of the King Wai troops be handed over to the Civil Governor; 2, that the Provincial troops be reorganised and commanded by native officers; 3, that Chuen Tin-nai be restored as Commissioner at Waiohwa and that the Canton troops be withdrawn; 4, that the King Wai troops be paid their arrears; 5, that the independence of Kwangtung be cancelled; 6, that the reinforcements going to Hunan be withdrawn.

It is stated that an army of 3,000 strong has started from Amoy to assist Mok King-yui, by order of the Tsuchun of Foochow. It is rumoured that Lung Chai Kwong has been appointed Tsuchun of Kwangtung.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending October 27, 1917:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 42 weeks
This Year: ...	\$13,035	\$585,917
Last Year: ...	12,338	623,238
Increase: ...	697	
Decrease: ...		38,221

"OUR DAY"

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged:—
M. G. K. 225-0-0 \$13,761.44
Natal 100.00
225-0-0 \$13,861.44

WHAT IS AT STAKE?

The Pope and the "Freedom of the Sea."

The naval correspondent of the Observer writes:—

It is not within my province to comment on the Peace memorandum which Benedict XIV. has seen fit to put forward as a whole. Others must judge how far "impartiality" between right and wrong befits the vice-gent of God on earth; whether the occupant of the Fisherman's Seat has done well to keep silence while fishermen, held inviolable in the Dark Ages in honour of the Pilot of the Galilean Lake and his fellows, are murdered while in pursuit of their peaceful calling; whether the Vicar of Him who walked the waters to save His disciples from the storm obeyed his Master's will in standing idly by while the Lusitania and countless other ships were destroyed and ten thousand souls sent into Eternity on the plea of German necessity. According to Mr. Gerard, even the Kaiser declared that the man who sank the Lusitania was no gentleman—though he gave him the Iron Cross—but we have not heard that the yearning Father of All the Faithful has pronounced even so mild a condemnation of the act. Possibly, a protest was made which is included in the efforts to which publicity has not been given. If so, it was singularly ineffective.

At one point, however, the Pope's out-pouring touches the Sea Affair. He suggests, as one of the conditions of "a just and durable peace," that all obstacles in the way of communication between the peoples should be removed "by assuring, by rules also to be fixed, the real liberty and community of the seas, which on the one hand would eliminate numerous causes of conflict, and on the other would open to all sources of prosperity and progress." The Vatican not being a maritime State, and the sea power of the Papacy having terminated with the Middle Ages, His Holiness is, perhaps, unaware that "real liberty and community of the seas" has existed since England broke the monopoly of the Atlantic, granted to Spain and Portugal by his sainted predecessor, Alexander VI. Britain, by her policy of open ports, has established and maintained the principle since she became the first Sea Power beyond dispute, and she has expended her substance in making the seas not only free but safe for the traffic of all nations by the suppression of piracy, the survey and charting of the oceans, the lighting and buoying of the coasts in the distant seas of the world. She has done her best to "eliminate all causes of conflict," and her best was good enough; until the jealous power of Germany arose and sought to dominate the earth and the seas as well. That the successor of the Borgias should come forward as the champion of the "real liberty of the seas" is one of the few strokes of real humour which this solemn time has produced.

It is important, however, to determine the meaning underlying the specious phrase, originating in Germany, which His Holiness has adopted as his own. In peace time the "real liberty and community of the seas" is not in question. Every nation is free to use them without let or hindrance. Restrictions, where they exist, only begin at the harbour mouths, or in certain narrow water ways, such as the Dardanelles, the Sound, and the canals of Suez and Panama. Partly these are matters of municipal law, and partly international conventions meant to "eliminate numerous causes of conflict," so it can hardly be of these the Pope is thinking. There remains the use of the seas in war-time, and it is to the seas in war-time that the German claim for "liberty" is directed. They claim that the seas should be a neutral area over which ships of all classes, belonging to belligerents and neutrals alike, should have the right to pass as freely as in times of peace. Warships and transports, apparently, are to have the same immunity from attack outside the

NEW LEGS FOR OLD.

Sculptor's Novel Crutch for Crippled Soldiers.

Unless they contain defects invisible to the lay eye, the crutches invented by Mr. John Branscombe, the sculptor, should be invaluable to crippled soldiers.

These crutches, shown for the first time at Miss McCaul's hospital for officers in Welbeck-street, are made of steel. The top comes only as high as the waist, and it is fixed to a webbing belt, or can, if necessary, be attached to a Sam Browne. The handle can be adjusted to suit the height of the wearer.

In this way the damaged soldier has a much freer use of the arm, and the weight of the body is distributed more evenly.

"The crutches are just like a new pair of legs," said one of the officers at the hospital who tried the new invention yesterday. The cost is about a couple of pounds. The R. A. M. C. authorities, when asked for an opinion by a Daily Chronicle representative, preferred to reserve comment until Sir Alfred Keogh is to inspect the appliances, accompanied by an expert in this branch of surgical science.

There are many other interesting exhibits at the hospital, including a leg, hammock designed by Miss Gasette, an American artist in Paris. This system of suspension, which arranges the splint above the leg, and soft rubber underneath, has proved so successful in France that it is in use in over a thousand hospitals. Miss Gasette has also invented other valuable aids to the injured by a clever arrangement of spring and balance and straps, and these have in many cases saved life.

territorial waters of a belligerent as neutral merchantmen "on their lawful occasions." Supplies of all kinds are, of course, freely to enter the ports of a warring Power; the stronger on land is to have all the advantage, and the stronger by sea to fight with his hands in handcuffs. If the Sea Powers do not consent to be manacled, "the submarine has come to stay," say the Germans, "and whenever it suits us to further our ambitions by force of arms, we will make the use of the seas impossible to all mankind unless you consent to remove the barrier of the sea from the path of our armies."

For Britain, for the United States, for Italy and for Japan, at any rate, the acceptance of any such proposal cuts at the root of national security. It is the elementary lesson embodied in our history that the fleet which rides upon the sea, and not the sea itself, is our defence. Alfred, Robert de Barga, Edward III, Drake, Hawke, Nelson, all have taught us that the would-be conqueror must be "impounded" at sea. Eliminate the fleet as a defence, and not these islands only, but Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, all lie at the mercy of Germany. With their small populations and extended coastlines, all thought of successful defence would be useless. If the "real liberty and community of the seas" is to be interpreted in the German sense, there is an instant end of the British Commonwealth of Nations and all it stands for in the world. The best guarantee of "a just and durable peace" is gone; for the most tempting prize in the world is to be had for the taking. The United States would lie in the same danger; would, at best, be forced to keep great forces for defence always afoot. The case of Italy would be hopeless, with the Tedschi north and east of her and her long coast-line lying over against them. Disarmament might be decreed by Utopian pacifism, but who would enforce it on the Central Powers, with the Sea Powers eliminated?

This is the meaning of "the real liberty and community of the seas" which it has seemed good to Pope Benedict to recommend. It is a demand that we should wily cast away our shield while our deadly enemy retains his spear. Let us beware of becoming "impounded" in words, and thus losing our power.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shanghai Share Market.
Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co., in their weekly share circular, dated Shanghai, October 20 state:—The market has continued active and the only change to report is the advent of some buyers in a recurrence of very high exchange rates and these have been taking advantage of a rising market to unload. This is especially true of the rubber market where the supply of shares thus forthcoming has permitted of more business being effected. Five or six large parcels of debentures were taken off the market at slightly firming rates, but general securities are almost entirely neglected and hardly furnish a quotation. Early in the week cottons were in some demand, Yangtze and Kung Yik being the more active counters. Today's opening rate for T/T on London was 3/9½, the dollar rate being 72.5. Company Meetings, etc.—Cheong:—The meeting will take place on 31st inst. when the Directors will recommend that the dividend balance of Tls. 59,919.40 be apportioned to pay a dividend of 4%, writing Tls. 14,954.10 off Development Account and carrying forward Tls. 14,965.30. Gulor:—The local secretaries are in receipt of a telegram announcing that an interim dividend of 1/8 per share, less income tax of 5% in the pound, is payable on 12th proximo. See Kee:—The annual meeting is advertised for 29th inst. it is proposed to pay a dividend of Tls. 3,300.00, write off Development Account Tls. 30,172.28 and carry forward Tls. 192.60. Senawangs:—An interim of 10% is declared payable on 30th inst.

Facing a Flour Famine.
America is the nearest to a flour famine it has ever been says a Chicago expert, writing on September 14, and it is likely to continue on the verge for some time. Mills are only allowed to sell flour for thirty days ahead, and cannot get wheat from the food administration grain corporation for more than that period, which curtails operations, as many are unable to secure enough wheat to run at capacity. It is said by those in a position to know that unless farmers wheat more freely so that the mills can supply consumers and exporters with flour, it may be necessary for President Wilson to order wheat commandeered from the farmers so that millers can supply the trade. They are not selling, although they are getting around \$2.00 per bushel and better. The situation is dissimilar from any ever known. The mill, jobbers, retailers, and consumers have allowed stocks of flour to run down to an exhaustion point. Mills have also done the same with their stocks, owing to expectations that Congress would pass the Food bill early in the season. The two months delay on the part of Congress is the real cause for the approach of famine. Had the Food bill been passed and become operative July 1 instead of September 1, conditions now would be different. There are towns throughout the country where there is not a barrel of flour to be had. It is not a question of price, but of getting the flour. Spring wheat brands that sold at \$17.80 last May, when prices were the highest, are now \$8 under that price, but would be much higher were millers not forbidden to raise. They are limited to a profit of 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 50 cents a ton on chaff. They have more calls for bran and middlings and low-grade flour than can be supplied, much of it being for feed for army uses.

Russia's American Loans.
What would happen, if the \$50,000,000 Russian Government 6½ notes, sold in this country last year and maturing in June, 1919, and the \$25,000,000 5½ maturing in December, 1921, were not to be paid in New York when due? Since they are "paying interest regularly, this week's prices of 74 and 64 respectively must have reflected such expectation. It is too early yet to say. As it happens, however, the Japanese market has already been confronted with exactly that situation, in the matter of

HALDANE CONVERSATIONS.

Talks with von Moltke, Tirpitz, and the Chancellor.

From the *Manchester Guardian's* article on the Haldane Mission the following conversations are taken. The first relates to a conversation with von Moltke, the Chief of the General Staff at the War Office in 1906. The British Secretary for War was invited to put whatever questions he liked:—

Haldane: "In that case I shall call for the plans for the invasion of England."

Von Moltke (smilingly): "We haven't one in the building." Haldane, the story goes, then looked out of the window, and saw the headquarters of the German Admiralty.

"Perhaps they are there," said Haldane. Von Moltke admitted that they were. "And very good plans, too," he added.

"Another conversation which is reported occurred in 1912 during an interview with Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg. The discussion centred upon the point whether some formula could not be devised that would make it clear what England's interest was. The Chancellor proposed as a formula that neither England nor Germany should enter into any combination against the other. The following (says the writer) may be taken as the substance of the conversation that followed on this point:—

Haldane: I do not like that way of putting it. Supposing Germany joined in an attack on Japan or Belgium or Portugal, which we are bound by our treaty obligations to defend—

Chancellor (satirically): Or Holland.

Haldane: I am not clear about the treaty situation in regard to Holland; but supposing Germany were to pounce upon France and proceed to dismember her. England, surely, in that case, could not stand idly by.

Chancellor: Yes, I suppose what you say is fatal to my formula. Haldane: What about an undertaking against aggressive or unprovoked attacks and against all combinations and plans directed to that end?

Chancellor: But how can you define what is meant by aggressive and unprovoked attacks?

Haldane: How many grains make a heap? But can you know a heap when one sees one.

The Chancellor then said he must consider the matter. He agreed that the spirit was everything, and if there was the real spirit perhaps Haldane's formula would express all that was necessary.

shorter loans by its investors to Russia, to finance her munition purchases. This is what has happened, as told by the *London Economist*:—"A bill has been passed at a special session of the Imperial Japanese Diet, empowering the Japanese Government to raise money for the purpose of assisting the exports of, or facilitating the payment for, munitions bought by Japan's Allies. The total amount authorized to be raised by the issue of 'special Exchange bonds under' is set at 200,000,000 yen. Special Exchange bonds to the amount of 100,000,000 yen were issued to the public on August 18. The bonds are of 5 per cent, at the issue price of 95. They are repayable at par on September 1, 1920. The principal purpose of this issue is to allow the holders of the Russian Treasury bills maturing on September 25, amounting to 70,000,000 yen, and held mostly by bankers, to convert these short maturities. The result of the operation will be, as far as these Russian Treasury bills are concerned, to transfer a debt of the Russian Government to the Japanese Government, which will thus become creditor to the Russian Government, and debtor to the Japanese public." Thus far, the U.S. Congress has taken a different attitude; discussion having arisen this week as to whether any more loans ought to be granted by our Government to Russia under existing circumstances. But the maturity of Russia's gold notes of the American issue is still a good bit off.

HUMOURS OF ETON.

Some Stories by Dr. Lyttelton.

Under the title "Some Humours of Eton," Dr. Edward Lyttelton, the late Headmaster of Eton, gives in the *Nineteenth Century* some very entertaining reminiscences of schoolboy life. Many of them might be classified as "howlers," like these answers to a Scripture knowledge paper:—

"Give an account of Balaam." Answer: "Balaam was a prophet who lived a long way off. After a while he went out on his donkey, and he got very angry with the donkey and hit him: and a voice from heaven said, 'You must not hit the donkey; it is holy ground.'" The boy who wrote this may be still at Eton, and if his eye should fall on this record, will he recognize his handiwork? I trow not.

Question: "Who spoke the following words, and in what circumstances? 'It is better to fall into the hands of God than into the hands of man?'"

Answer: "These words were spoken by King Ahasuerus when they cut off his head and threw it over the wall."

It is commonly supposed, says Dr. Lyttelton, that this kind of statement is due to a rampant imagination; the truth is that only a strange want of imagination makes such an answer possible. One of the great educational needs of the day is some knowledge of how to cultivate the imagination of children. It may be that ill-judged interference with a child's silent musings often destroys a natural salutary process.

The next instance illustrates a common tendency to blend isolated bits of knowledge acquired in a nonsensical result; on a theory which must be extensively held by young boys that no one need be surprised at any statement made in the class-room. "Who were the Pharisees?" "The Pharisees were people, who fasted in public and in secret devoured widows' houses."

Not exactly from a Scripture paper, but on a kindred subject was an account of the three Creeds, vouched for by the late H. W. Moss, Headmaster of Shrewsbury:—

A long time ago they wrote the Apostles' Creed. Nobody believed it. So they waited a bit and wrote the Nicene Creed. Still nobody believed it. So they waited a bit and wrote the Athanasian Creed; and they had to believe that.

A well grown and very industrious lad of seventeen in his Sunday questions thirty years ago faced the question of the origin of the Septuagint and thought somewhat rashly that Dean Stanley would be a safe guide. The result of contact with the Dean's wide range and allusive style was the following: "A long time ago Theodotus, Lord Clarendon, and Sir W. Raleigh sat down at a table, and the result of their laborious toil was the Septuagint." Yet all the rest of the paper was quite well done.

It is, I think (says Dr. Lyttelton), the main test of the quality of these utterances that they should be genuine as well as authentic. Some few are just open to a suspicion of the adult mind having been at work. They are just a little too clever, but still are worth recording. One was told me about twelve years ago:—

"Trace the growth of the power of Parliament during the time of the Tudors." Answer: In the reign of Elizabeth the Commons were always petitioning the Sovereign to marry; a thing they would not have dreamed of doing in the time of Henry the Eighth."

An excellent howler is credited to Hailybury:—

Among celebrities of whom a brief account was demanded occurred the names of Copernicus and Galileo. The view of these worthies taken by our youthful writer was as follows:—

"Copernicus is a mixture of copper and nickel. Galileo cared for none of these things."

Any general paper is likely to be productive of much if the boys are young enough. To a low division in IVth Form at Eton in 1892 (says Dr. Lyttelton) I set a concluding question designed to

SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY.

Difficulties of Mutual Trading.

The proposal to form "exporters' union" with a view to guaranteeing that German banks, to whom the German importer pays for his Swiss goods, will ultimately repay the Swiss shipper—still persists, says a correspondent at Zurich. But it meets with active opposition. Many of the Swiss exporters would rather give up their exports to the Central Powers than be responsible for the liability of German banks to Swiss banks in an uncertain future. Meanwhile, Switzerland's other neighbors, which have introduced import prohibitions of luxury goods—namely, France and Italy—intend to imitate the German and Austrian credit scheme.

In this case, however, opposition from the Swiss side would mean a complete stoppage of Swiss industry. Since Swiss banks are interested in preventing such stoppage, and for the moment have sufficient liquid deposits to advance Swiss exporters the necessary sums for these credit operations, the general credit rating of Swiss exports will, within a few months, be normal.

All this will, within a short time, cause Switzerland great economic difficulties. An increasing part of liquid national wealth will be invested as deposits in foreign banks, payable on a certain date contingent on a problematical end of the war. This part of the national wealth will be temporarily withdrawn, and will make money scarce in the open money market. But at the same time the states which oblige their importers of Swiss goods to accept such a scheme, run a certain risk. There is little chance that these liquid Swiss assets can be paid back at a certain term in the form of goods, for probably all the belligerent countries will have their own need of raw materials and foodstuffs immediately after the war.

Payment in cash would, just at the moment of economic reconstruction, only cause a further fall of currency in neutral markets, which would be quite undesirable and would cause greater dangers than now. It is understood that "va banque" play of the Central Powers does not care about such future eventualities, but the Allies should be more far-sighted. If they imitate the actual postponement of payments for luxury imports from Switzerland, they protect the value of their own exchange, and in a certain measure act wisely. But they should at the same time prepare for the repayment of these sums in the form of materials lacking in Switzerland. The Allies are able to do so, as the restrictions of Allied, and especially American and other overseas imports to Switzerland, are chiefly caused, not by transportation difficulties, but by cautious limitations in order to maintain the anti-German blockade.

give scope to the greatest ignorance among them: "What has been the happiest day of your life?" One boy, trying to say the right thing, answered "My baptism." And herewith a far more mundane view of the matter, and leaving abundant scope for conjecture, replied, "The day my wife was married." This leaves one pondering whether he was thinking of the back view of the disappearing bride, or recalling the ample store of wedding cake; or perhaps both. We shall never know.

An appealing reminiscence was given to Dr. Lyttelton by the late Dr. Hornby, who about ten years ago had been looking over the papers of the Entrance Scholarships at Eton. The short essay took the form of a prospective narrative: "Write an account of your life as you foresee it up to the age of forty-five." The writer, with the snows of thirteen winters on his head, described the prosperous finish to his school and University career; the entry into a profession, and the rewards of labour. "Then at twenty-eight years of age I married, and when I was twenty-nine my wife presented me with a son and heir. No one can possibly know the full joys of fatherhood save one who has been a father."

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H. K. & S. Banks n. \$670
MARINE INSURANCES.
Cantons b. \$320
North China b. \$120
Unions n. \$300
Yangtzes b. ex 75 \$205
FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fires b. \$191
H. K. Fires b. \$310
SHIPPING.
Douglases n. \$73
Steamboats b. \$18.75
Indos (Def.) n. \$118½
Indos (Pref.) n. \$32½
Shells n. 107½
Ferries b. \$24½
REFINERIES.
Sugars sa. \$35
Malabons b. \$22½
MINING.
Kailans n. 40/-
Langkats b. 1.13½
Raubas n. \$2.50
Tronohs n. 23/-
Urals n. 30/-
Oriental Cons. n. 28/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.
H. K. Wharves sa. \$86
Kowloon Docks b. \$117
Shai Docks b. 7.76½
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.
Centrals b. \$89
H. K. Hotels b. \$90
Land Invest. n. \$98
H'phyeys Est. b. \$5.75
K'loon Lands n. \$30
Shai Lands n. 7.74
West Points n. \$85
Reclamations n. \$115
COTTON MILLS.
Ewos n. 1.165
Kung Yik n. 1.16
Shai Cottons n. 1.14
Yangtzepeos n. 1.54
Orientals n. 1.36½
MISCELLANEOUS.
Borneos n. \$64
China Light & P. n. \$4.10
Providents b. \$7¼
Dairy Farms b. x. d. \$2¼
Green Islands n. \$7.40
H. K. Electric b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$147½
Ropes sa. \$80
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level b. \$6.65
Trams, Peak, old s. \$31
Trams, Peak, new s. 6.8
Laundries b. \$3
U. Waterboats n. \$13
Watsons s. \$6
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50
Morning Posta. n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 30, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
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EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/10¼
30 d/s 2/10¼
4 m/s 2/10¼
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 121½
T/T Japan 123½
T/T India Nom.
T/T Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 68
co & New York 68
T/T Java 159¼
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 395¼
Demand, Paris 396

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/11¼
4 m/s. D/P 2/11¼
6 m/s. L/C 2/11¼
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/11¼
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 69¼
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 410¼
6 m/s. France 415¼
Demand, Germany —
Demand, New York 68¼
T/T Bombay —
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta —
Demand, Calcutta —
Demand, Manila 121½
Demand, Singapore 3¼ prem.
On Haiphong 3¼ prem.
On Bangkok 5½
Sovereign 6.90 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 45.40
Bar Silver, per oz. 45

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. places 45½ dis.
Chinese 10 45½
Hongkong 20 cts. places ½ prem.
Hongkong 10 —

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MINING.

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Langkats b. 1.13½

Raubas n. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 23/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

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EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/10¼
30 d/s 2/10¼
4 m/s 2/10¼
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 121½
T/T Japan 123½
T/T India Nom.
T/T Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 68
co & New York 68
T/T Java 159¼
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 395¼
Demand, Paris 396

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/11¼
4 m/s. D/P 2/11¼
6 m/s. L/C 2/11¼
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/11¼
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 69¼
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 410¼
6 m/s. France 415¼
Demand, Germany —
Demand, New York 68¼
T/T Bombay —
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta —
Demand, Calcutta —
Demand, Manila 121½
Demand, Singapore 3¼ prem.
On Haiphong 3¼ prem.
On Bangkok 5½
Sovereign 6.90 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 45.40
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DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. places 45½ dis.
Chinese 10 45½
Hongkong 20 cts. places ½ prem.
Hongkong 10 —

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WEATHER REPORT.

October 30d. 11h. 50m.—Pressure has decreased moderately over N. Japan and slightly over the Viasys; slight to moderate increases are general elsewhere. The anticyclone has increased in intensity; the depression is moving north-eastwards, and is situated near Hakodate this morning.

Strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.83 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.23 inches against an average of 90.43 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. winds, strong; cloudy, generally, drizzling rain or mist.
2. Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
October 30, a.m.

Station.	Height.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds Dir'n. Force.	Weather.
Vostock	64	29.77	35		sw	4.0
Nemuro	54	29.71			sw	4.0
Hakodate		29.63			sw	4.0
Tokio		29.73			sw	4.0
Kobe		30.01			s	1
Yokohama		30.11			sw	3
Kyushu		30.09			sw	1
Osaka		30.14			sw	2
Manila		30.09			sw	2
Canton		30.08			sw	2
Batavia		29.57			sw	1
Shanghai	64	30.16	47	63	w	4.0